PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. Money refunded, if goods are not as represented Street-cars stop in front of MONARCH.

Michigan White Potatoes, per bush. 25c Fresh Roasted Rio Coffee a good 25c coffee) 15c The best Java and Mocha Coffee ever sold in the city 35c Elegant quality Teas, per lb 25c India and Ceylon Teas, per lb...... 50c 3-pound can extra Bartlett Pears (worth 18c) 10c 3-pound can Table Peaches..... 10c

200 Parlor Matches for 1c Best Pearl Laundry Starch, per lb.. Kirk's Laundry Soap, per bar 21/2c Clothes Pins, per dozen 1c Quart Bottle Ammonia..... 100

Winter Wheat Roller Process Flour.

per brl.....\$4.50 2-pound package best Oat Flakes... 50 1-lb. package Best Corn Starch 5c Pearl or Flake Tapioca, per pound. . 5c Fresh Elgin Creamery Butter, per lb. 25c Choice Roll Butter..... 15c

Try our Fresh Meats-they are all government inspected, and extra fine and J. T. Power & Son prices low. Dressed Chickens, per pound..... 12c

Fancy Messina Lemons, per dozen. 12c California Oranges, per dozen 20c

BIG 4 ROUTE New York and Return

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE On account of the Dedication of the **Memorial Monument** Erected to the Memory of

General U. S. GRANT The Grandest Military and Naval Pageant

Grand Review of the United States Armies

At the close of the War of the Rebellion. Tickets will be sold to the public at the above rate, and to organized bodies in uniform, twenty-five or more, on solid ticket,

AT WASHINGTON.

One First-Class Fare for the Round Trip Tickets will be sold April 23 to 26, good to return till May 4.

Call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, Massachusetts avenue and H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Cincinnati Trains C., M. & D. R'y. Arrive Cincinnati:

Leave Indianapolis: 7:30 a. m. 11:20 a. m. 1100 a.m. 100 p.m. 100 p.m. 705 p.m. 6:00 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:50 p. m. DAYTON TRAINS, C., H. & D. RV. Arrive Dayton: Lerre Indianapolis: 7:40 a m. 10:40 a. m. 42:25 p. m. 7:55 p. m. 11:00 p. m. TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS,

C., H. & D. RY. Leave 6:40 p.m. 4:09 a.m. Ticket Offices, Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street, corner Meridian.

MONON ROUTE line to CHICAGO Time re- 43 HOURS

FOUR DAILY TRAINS

Leave Indianapolis-7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:35 p. m., 12:55 night. Trains Arrive Indianapolis-3:30 a. m., 7:45 Local sleeper in Indianapolis ready at 8:30 p.
Leaves Chicago, returning, at 2:45 a. m. Can be taken any time after 9:30 p. m. Ticket offices, 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Massachusetts-avenue Depot. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

Municipal Bonds as the fermented juice of the grape, yet it is not always so, for much of the so-called

[Editorial Indianapolis Journal, April 16, 1897.] * * "The municipal bond is terations of food and drinks, caused 15,000 coming to be one of the most important features of the bond market. Thus far all that | could not detect in the whole lot a single were offered have been freely taken at a drop of grape juice, but what it did detect rate of interest and a premium which shows glycerin, salts of potash and berries for the university. not only that investors have confidence in such securities, but that money was never so plentiful or so ready to accept a low rate of interest." * * * * *

BOUGHT AND SOLD

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.

ECCENTRIC MAN DYING.

Multi-Millionaire Builder of "Spite House" Ill in His Narrow Home.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Joseph Richardson, the eccentric Harlem milnonaire, who is confined to his home, 1215 Lexington avminent danger of death. Richardson is eighty-four years old and is reputed to be worth \$20,000.000. This fortune he made as a builder and contractor. Richardson's residence is one of the curiosities of Harlem. It is known as the "spite house," because it was built by the old millionaire to spite one of his neighbors. The house is a four-story structure. It is only five feet wide and is one hundred feet deep. The hallway is so narrow that two persons cannot pass one another therein. This strange residence was built some years ago. It occupies a narrow strip of ground which a neighbor wanted to buy from him for \$1,000. Richardson refused to sell it for less than \$5,000. This sum the neighbor would not pay, and the millionaire built the house, and has since occupied it as his home.

Mr. Holman's Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Representative Holman, of Indiana, is seriously ill from internal complications following a fall from a street car. Owing to Judge Holman's man David Hickerson, in whose hack he this morning all right. She weathered the advanced age his condition is regarded as was riding, says he jumped out at the mid-dangerous, but is to-night reported as die of the bridge and leaped into the river i ing it imprudent to make a slightly improved.

Fair and warmer.

The When

Calls attention to its Large Advertisement on the fourth page of this issue.

We Positively Assert that GENERAL GRANT'S BODY Power's Blend...

REMOVED FROM ITS TEMPORARY Composed of the highest grade of Mocha and Java produced, and, if made right, will give you as fine a

44 North Pennsylvania Street

POSED THEIR TRICKS OF TRADE.

Deadly Drinks, Yet France

Wants a Retraction.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The remark-

ably frank statement of the French premier.

French government towards the pending

tracted great attention in official circles

by the criticisms on the American consular

officers in France, and investigation makes

it appear that the subject recently has been

discussed at length by the diplomatic repre-

sentatives of the two countries and that our

government, finally conceding the correct-

ness of the French assumption that our

tained the consular reports a statement in

ment is concerned. For the past twenty

say as to the extent of the adulteration of

French wines and brandles. Consul Gifford,

at La Rochelle, reported that not one-half

of the brandies shipped to the United States

were above suspicion, and he further stated

that the brandy was about as deadly as ab-

sinthe and was working great harm to the

French workmen. The only genuine brandy

drawn from the accumulated stock of form-

er years, for there was no pure brandy be-

ing manufactured. Analysis, he said, was

of no use in detecting the presence of

adulterants in this brandy, and in his opin-

ion it should all be excluded from the United

States, which was then importing millions

1882, he declared in his report that more

that port was adulterated. He said that

for the exclusion of all of it from the

United States as for the exclusion of Amer-

ican pork from France. Not long after

that the consul was shot in the head by a

by the free criticisms he had indulged in.

Consul Knowles, at Bordeux in 1889 and

1890, reported that large quantities of dried

ing alleged wines. The latest publication,

however, which has brought down the

wrath of the French government on our

consuls came from United States Consul

the United States consular reports as of

its course Mr. Chancellor made some strong

statements, though none as pronounced as

mose made by the consuls above named.

tion of wine. We commonly describe wine

wine is perfectly innocent of any acquain-

tance with the product of the vineyard.

Recently, the Municipal Laboratory of Paris, whose function it is to detect adul-

coloring. It is a significant fact that when-

that immense quantities of sugar, amounting in France in 1887 to upward of 36,000

tons, have been used for mixing with the

wine, while the deficit in the production of

the vineyards has been, in a measure, made

good by the making of many millions of

gallons of wine (so called) from raisins, currants and the lees of the wine press."

The French objection to this and other

statements of the consul was that he was

oot supported by the official figures, but

had accepted more hearsay statements and

ports as the basis for his statements, which

were calculated greatly to harm the repu-

tation that the French wines had earned.

not only in the United States, but in every

country in the world. The State Depart-

ment made a careful inquiry into the mat-

ter, and without going behind the regula-

tions it had established was obliged to con-

fess judgment, for its standing instructions

to its consular officers are to avoid accept-

ing as the basis for official reports anything

ess than official statements, else explana-

tory notes should be attached. The matter

is now, however, as before stated, already

adjusted, and with the publication of the

explanatory statement in the next number

of the United States consular reports the

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA

Unknown Young Man Leaps Into the

Torrent from Suspension Bridge.

man, apparently twenty-four years old,

jumped from the middle of the suspension

bridge and was drowned under floating ice.

His hat, left on the bridge, bore the busi-

not registered at any of the hotels. Hack-

NIAGARA FALLS, April 17 .- A young attorney states that the bank holds ample

incident will end.

without saying a word.

the gossip of newspapers and ex parte re-

ever the vintage is poor it has been found

destroyed. The official analysis

of dollars' worth of it every year.

shipped to the United States, he said, was

Opposite Postoffice.

cup of coffee as money can buy. The Transfer Made Without Incident. and with Little Ceremony-Ready for Dedication.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- The body of General Grant was removed this afternoon from the temporary tomb which has shel-FRENCHMEN FEEL HURT tered it for nearly twelve years to the mposing mausoleum which is designed to be its permanent resting place. There was no ceremonial, and beyond the attendance BECAUSE AMERICAN CONSULS EXof a guard of honor, the removal was accomplished without special incident. The interest of the public in the event was attested by the presence of several thousand people, although the hour for the removal Wines and Brandies Adulterated Into

TOMB TO THE MAUSOLEUM.

had not been previously announced. Colonel Frederick D. Grant arrived at the tomb at 2:35 o'clock, accompanied by his on, Ulysses S. Grant, third. Directly in front of the temporary tomb a sort of rough frame addition, a roofless inclosure, had been constructed, and Colonel Grant and those directly interested in the event M. Hanotaux, as to the position of the gathered there. The iron gate of the little omb was at once opened and the undertariff bill, which was made the subject of a

takers began work. special cable dispatch yesterday, has at-The cover of the steel case which had held the casket was removed last Tuesday. here. Particular interest has been excited This cover had been held in place by several scores of rivets, and a great deal of time was required to remove it. The first work to-day was to remove the lid of the cedar box. There were four wreaths and a sheaf of wheat on this lid. There they had been for nearly twelve years, but they were in a remarkably good state of preserconsuls had exceeded their instructions in

criticising the French wines, has decided to Inside the cedar box was a casing of lead print in the same publication which conwhich had been hermetically sealed. This casing had to be cut and the top removed after which the casket proper was lifted vindication of the wines. The complaint is out. The casket is of copper, covered with no new one so far as the French governpurple velvet and the silver trimmings. The casket looked almost new. Directly on top years our consuls in France in their reports a neatly plaited wreath of oak leaves. Col. to the State Department have had much to asked for this several times and when it was reached it was lifted out and carefully wrapped up. Colonel Grant explained that daughter Juna, then a little girl, had made the wreath herself at Mt. McGregor. As soon as the casket had been lifted out the cedar box was carried over to the Meantime, the guard of honor had arrived, and Colonel Grant went out and ex-

changed greeting with the old soldiers composing tt. At 3:30 Ulysses S. Grant, jr., arrived with General Horace Porter, but it was not until 3:55 that the casket proper was carried out of the temporary tomb. At ten minutes to 4 o'clock the guard of honor was drawn up to the west of the temporary abreast, and flagstaff near lowered to half mast. The doors of the frame inclosure were then thrown open, and the casket was borne out on the shoulders of six of the undertaker's men. The United States Consul Roosevelt, at Bor- casket was placed in the sarcophagus at at once without further ceremon deux, raised a sensation next, when, in Colonel Grant placed the wreath which his daughter had made on the casket and a than one-half of the brandy exported from | roll of heavy sheet lead was then unrolled so as to cover the casket. The edges of the lead casing already in the cedar box were the discovery of one noxious element in the folded over the new sheet and it was then brandles of France was as good ground ready for soldering Afterward the lead casing was sealed and then the massive cover of the porphyry sarcophagus was lowered into place by the use of a derrick.

SPALDING ARRESTED.

stray bullet, which he persisted in regarding as an evidence of the hostility excited | Charged with Embezzling the Funds of Illinois University.

CHICAGO, April 17 .- Charles W. Spalding, president of the defunct Globe Savings grapes and old lees were used there in mak-Bank, was arrested this afternoon on charge of embezzlement of the funds of the University of Illinois, of which he was treasurer. The warrant for his arrest was Chancellor, at Havre, and was printed in issued by Judge Dunne, of the Circuit Court, and it was served by a deputy sherdate July 24 last. This was a general re-port on "Wine Making in France," and in iff, who found the bank president at his home, at the Piaza Hotel. Spalding was taken before Judge Dunne and was subse-Among other things, he said: "The grape is not necessarily an element in the producquently released on bail. Judge Dunne issued the warrant on a complaint sworn to by George N. Morgan. Morgan is one of the alumni of the university and the prosecution of the banker is backed by other graduates of the institution. The complaint is based on the alleged embezzlement of \$100,000 of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the university. The complaint alleges that Spalding received this casks of so-called wine to be seized amount of money from the trustees of the university, to be used in and about the construction of public buildings in the city

> Arrests at St. Paul. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.-William Dawson, sr., president, and Robert L. Miller, assistant cashier of the defunct Bank of Minnesota, whose failure precipitated the

banking troubles here last winter, were arrested to-night on warrants sworn out by Jeremiah O'Brien and Daniel Bell, depositors of the bank. Mr. Dawson charged with the grand larceny of \$97,000, in that he had borrowed from the bank in excess of the amount allowed by law, and Mr. Miller is charged with receiving a deposit of \$1,000 after he knew the bank to be insolvent. Both were arraigned before Judge Twohey to-night and at once gave ball. The cases were considered by the recent grand jury, but it refused to return indictments on the showing made. It is stated that other warrants will be sworn out Monday, the depositors being back of California Bank Closed. EUREKA, Cal., April 17.-The Randall

and posted a notice that its depositors would be paid in full. A run was precipitated by the recording of a \$7,000 mortgage which President Randall required the late Randall and the banking company from loss. Murray left here about three weeks

Steamer Frank Woods Safe. MILWAUKEE, April 17 .-- Advices from St. Joseph, Mich., state that the steamer Nothing more is known of him. He was Frank Woods, concerning whose safety grave fears were felt, entered that por

AND TURKISH SOLDIERS NOW FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

Regular Armies of Both Nations Engaged in Battle Most of Yesterday and Last Night.

THESSALY INVADED BY TURKS

AND SHARP FIRING REPORTED ALL ALONG THE FRONTIER.

Determined Effort to Capture the Greek Position at Mount Analipsis Under Cover of Darkness.

VIRTUALLY DECLARED

BY THE TURKISH MINISTRY AFTER A LONG CONFERENCE.

No Formal Declaration, but Edhen Pasha Ordered to Take the Offensive, Which He Did.

MADE BY GREECE

BUT TOO LATE FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE POWERS.

Details of the Fighting Very Meager -Greeks Reported to Be Stubbornly Holding Their Ground.

(Special Cable Letter.)

LONDON, April 18.-Dispatches from Constantinople, received late Saturday night, say that, in view of the invasion of Macedonia by Greeks, the council of ministers, after a long session at the Yildiz Palace, ordered Edhem Pasha, the military commander in Macedonia, to take the offensive. He has nearly 200,000 men under his control and will probably make it hot for the Greeks. It was also reported that the Turkish ministers had decided to recall the Porte's representative at Athens and give Prince Mauroordato, the Greek envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, his passports, but this was later contradicted. Although it is denied that war has been formally declared, the action of the ministry in ordering Edhem Pasha to take the offensive is tantamount to a declara-

A detailed circular sent last evening to the Turkish representatives abroad recalls the week's invasions, and states that the newest incursion was participated in by the Greek troops, which, therefore, establishes war. The circular expresses the hope that the powers, in a spirit of justice, will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of conquest, and as a fresh proof of pacific sentiments offers to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire hers from the frontier and from Crete.

FIGHTING ALL LAST NIGHT. Yesterday afternoon, when the news reached Athens that the Turks had in vaded Thessaly, the commander of the Greek army, Prince Constantine, was ordered to keep strictly on the defensive, but | ters is situated. To all appearance the status of our ministers to Turkey to maintain his position at all costs. The Greek Cabinet held a meeting last night comes too late, for it was reported at a war" were barking all along the frontier, and that war had begun in earnest.

Details of the fighting are hard to obtain because the armies of both nations are strung over a great deal of territory. At midnight a telegram was received at Athens from Larissa, dated 7 o'clock Sattinued all afternoon. "The line of fire extended from Mount Analipsis post to Klepptika Gentekia, a distance equal to ninety minutes' march," the dispatch says. "The Turks, falling back, abandoned several stations, which the Greeks promptly occupied. The Greeks cannonaded the Turks from the Greek position at Tsamteja in the rear. The cannonading caused much excitement at other points. Since noon strong bodies of Turks have concentrated in the direction of Mount Analipsis. At 5 o'clock the firing slackened. It is expected that the Turks will attempt a night attack upon rived, and there is a general movement of troops toward the frontier. Reinforcements are being hurried toward the frontier from

An official dispatch to Athens from Lar-Banking Company closed Its doors to-day assaulting the Greek forces at Mount Analipsis with great fierceness. The Greek recashier, J. S. Murry, to give him to save positions. The firing began at Critsovali with an attempt of the Turks to occupy ago and is supposed to be in Mexico. The strategic position in the neutral zone. The Randall Banking Company organized in 1892, with an authorized capital of \$200,000 Turks continue to abandon their advance and a paid-up capital of \$57,500. The bank's posts, a general movement apparently taksecurities, and that depositors will be paid | ing place. Firing is reported from Moluna -from Larissa the flashing of guns can be seen. In yesterday's fight at Mount Analipsis the Greeks lost forty wounded and three killed.

> The Graeco-Turkish situation is understood here to be substantially as follows: War has not been officially declared

tween Turkey and Greece, but it has been declared officially to have "broken out." The Turkish Cabinet has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Greece, and has ordered Edhem Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces, to take the offensive. It is considered in London that war between Turkey and Greece has actually begun, the Turkish declaration that war has "broken out" being merely for the purpose of diplomatically putting the onus of the war upon the kingdom of Greece.

minister here has received a cablegram

from the Turkish minister of foreign affairs at Constantinople confirming the report that Turkey has broken off all diplomatic relations with Greece and has into protect Turkish interests on the frontier. When seen at the legation at 2:30 this morning the minister, in reply to a question, made the following statement: "The Greek troops having, contrary to the rights of nations, crossed the boundaries at several points and opened hostilities without any provocation and the relations between the two countries being thus broken, the commander-in-chief on the frontier has been ordered to take all necessary steps for the defense of the rights of the Ottoman government and her territory. The Turkish minister at Athens and all Ottoman agents in Greece have been recalled. The representative of Greece at Constantinople and all the Greek consuls in Turkey have been requested to withdraw." The protection of Turkish subjects in Athens has been intrusted to the German minister.

BEGINNING OF THE WAR. Greek and Turkish Regulars Engaged

Yesterday in Thessaly. LONDON, April 17 .- Advices from Athens,

Larissa and Elassona confirm last night's report of an engagement between Greeks and Turks at Nezeros, just within the Greek frontier line, in Thessaly, and due south of Mount Olympus. A dispatch from Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek army, says the fighting originated in an attempt on the part of the Turkish forces to occupy an abandoned post of the Greeks. The movement was opposed by the Greek forces, whereupon the Turks opened fire and a sharp engagement lasting four hours ensued. The Greeks eventually retreated. Their losses are not known. This correspondent of the Associated Press has | the conflagration through all Europe. just heard that the engagement has extended to the Greek posts to the left of Nezeros. But according to the official statement made to the correspondent the firing has ceased.

Greek band has attacked the Turkish troops at Karina, northwest of Nezeros. A Turkthis message is forwarded the fighting continues and a council of war is sitting here under the presidency of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief." At noon the following was received from

Athens: "Dispatches from the Greek headquarters at Larissa confirm the report that an engagement has taken place near Nezeros, in Thessaly, between the Turks and the Greeks. It is further stated that the Turks were the aggressors, having attacked a Greek advance post. A Greek corporal was killed and a Greek sublicutenant was wounded. It is understood that the forces engaged belonged to the regular armies of the two countries, although this is not positively stated in the dispatch."

Turkish Army Secreted. LARISSA, April 17 .- The correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday was enabled to ride up to Malouna pass and inspect the Cup valley, northeast of which cavalry, three batteries of field artiflery and a few battalions of infantry. There was no semblance of a big camp, whereas three weeks ago, according to the reports of correspondents with the Turkish army, there were some 35,000 troops in position at Elassona. The indications are that either the Turkish troops have been withdrawn

behind the ridges surrounding Elassona, for concealment, or they have been moved westward to some other point on the frontler, in imitation of similar movements upon the part of the Greek army. No further news has been received from Macedonia regarding the movements of the Greek irregulars. The weather is still bit-

terly cold in the mountains. Turks Were the Aggressors.

ATHENS, April 17 .- In the legislative Chamber M. Delyannis, the premier, replying to interpellations, said that official advices from the frontier left no question about the Turks being the aggressors in Friday evening's fighting. At Nezero the Turks attempted to occupy a strategic position situated in the neutral zone. This the Greeks could not permit. Thereupon the Turks opened fire, the Greeks replying. The Turks. This morning the Turks again attempted to occupy this same strategic position, and again they were repulsed. the firing ceased orders were issued to the Greeks to maintain their positions, but to avoid provoking encounters with the Turks.

Turks Blame Greeks.

PARIS, April 17 .- A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sublime Porte has sent a communication to the embassadors pointing out that if the Greeks have succeeded in crossing the frontier, taking the Turkish positions at many points, it is because Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, desired to carry out instructions to the effect that he should remain on the defensive in order to prove beyond dispute that the Greeks were the aggressors.

Turks Fear the Montenegrins. SALONICA, April 17 .- A battalion of Albanians stationed at Uskub in readiness to start for the Greek frontier has been sent in haste to Verana, on the Montenegrin frontier, and another battalion now in course of formation will follow as soon as This unexpected movement of

Purkish troops towards the Montenegrin

frontier has given rise to the report that serious danger is apprehended in that direc-WAR COSTS MONEY.

Turkey and Greece Spending About \$400,000 a Day for Their Armies.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 17. - Easter being the great festival of the Greek Church, it was hoped that actual hostilities, since the reported failure of the raid of the insurgents nto Macedonia, would be postponed until next week, especially as the concert of the powers, having failed in everything else, succeeded beyond all hopes in holding back

tainly had the effect of making Greece hesttate, but trade is at a standstill in both countries, and the people are already suf-fering. Greece is spending about \$100,000 daily in the support of her armies, and Turkey is probably spending three times that amount. It is impossible for this state of things to continue much longer, and the news received to-day from Nezeros of light ing, apparently between the regular troops of Greece and Turkey, appear to indicate

that a crisis has finally been reached.

Many of the Cabinet ministers, both of
Great Britain and the various countries of continental Europe, are spending the Easter holidays away from the capitals, and there is much comment here at the absence from London of the parliamentary secretary for Diplomatic Relations Severed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Turkish

the foreign office, George N. Curzon, who is understood to be suffering from insomnia, induced by hard work. But all the important business is being transacted through the Marquis of Salisbury and the permanent officials of the British Foreign Office. A dispatch from the headquarters of the Greek army at Larissa, stating that diplomacy is slow and that great military activity prevails on both sides, exactly describes the situation. The frontier disputches during the past week have reported mysterious movements of both Turkish and Greek structed the Turkish commander-in-chief | troops, cavalry scouting, etc., and the Greek fleet off the Island of Skiathos has been ordered to be in instant readmess to start

for Salonica, the base of supplies of the Turkish armies, immediately after the declaration of war. Since the arrival of the Greek commander-in-chief, the Crown Prince Constantine, on the frontier, Greek emissaries have scoured Macedonia in an endeavor to foment a rising of the inhabitants against Turkish rule, but it is reported these agents have been rather disappointed and that the National League has refused to move again without an absolute promise that its forces will be supported by those of the regular army. It is understood that agents in London of the National League have been active for a long time past in exporting arms, ammunition and canned foods to Greece for the use of the irregular

A dispatch from Sebastapol says that four large steamers there have been convented into armed cruisers and they will be sent to join the fleet in the Dardanelles. Large quantities of French shells and cartridges arrive by every steamer reaching the Bosphonus from Marseilles. Among the Greek volunteers arriving from all parts of the world, eight yesterday arrived at Kallabaka from New York, Rochester and Chicago. They joined a The Roman Catholics of Greece and Crete are trying, through their priests, to

induce the Pope to intervene between Turkey and Greece, seeing that the powers have failed, in order to prevent war. But has widened rapidly and to-night a solid it is said his Holiness is not inclined to The Princess of Wales, from Copenhagen, is making arrangements to have nurses

sent from London to the frontier of Greece, Sir Anfred Milner, the newly appointed high commissioner for South Africa, started for his post to-day, hastening his departure by a fortnight owing to the grav-

THIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE. Talks with Secretary of State Sherman, Senator Davis and Mr. Hitt. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The news of the crisis in the Cretan situation was the absorbing topic in official circles here tonight. The bulletins to the Associated engagement occurred yesterday. At 5 Press were taken to the White House and o'clock this morning heavy firing between | to members of the Cabinet, leading diplothe Turks and Greeks near Nezeros was re- | matic representatives, and the chairman of sumed. The Greeks in the meanwhile had the foreign committees in Congress, so that been reinforced with artillery, which they | those most interested in the event received brought into play on the Turkish post at | early information of the gravity which the Kolroni. The latter was eventually de- situation has assumed. The expressions stroyed with dynamite. It is reported as | were general that the United States could this dispatch is sent that the Greeks have | not be drawn into the conflict, and that the occupied three Turkish stations and that | course of this country was plain in preservthe Turks are retreating. The Crown ing strict neutrality. It was felt on all Prince Constantine, the Greek commander- | hands among officials that the real gravity in-chief, and General Maceys were up all of the announcement was in the prospect night dispatching orders to the front. The | that it would serve as the spark to start

Secretary Sherman was seen at his residence and shown the bulletins. "It is no surprise to me," said the secretary of state, "as recent events have seemed to make war inevitable and I have expected that result A dispatch from Elassona says: "A to come. Fortunately the scene of the reported conflict is far from us, and the United States has little or no concern with ish officer and two men were wounded. As | the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality as between the parties. This is a natural result from the conditions prevailing and will require no specific declaration of neutrality. Our commercial in-terests with Greece and Turkey are very perched in a tree. The water roused them small, so that there is no ground for disturbance in that connection. Last year our exports to Greece amounted to only \$629,727, an insignificant sum, barely 1 per | mighty flood was upon them. They made cent., as compared with the total exports. Turkey exported to the United States \$2,619,900 last year, showing a similar tack of important commercial dealings between the United States and Turkey. That being the case our commercial, geographical and political isolation from these countries leaves us quite free from any possible en-Mr. Sherman's attention was called to the

reports some time since that the United

States war ship Bancroft might be sent as a guard ship to the United States minister, Mr. Terrell, at Constantinople, and the secretary was asked if the war was likely to renew the occasion for a war ship in the Golden Horn. "There has been no talk of that of late," said he, "and I see no occasion for any change in affairs. is Elassona, where the Turkish headquar- The news to-night in no way changes the correspondent saw only three squadrons of tion gives them asylum against all disorder. Except in the profound regret our people will feel that two nations are involved in war, we can be in no way in- been under water for more than three weeks, Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, read the bulletins with great interest, and in response to a request for a statement said: The attitude of the United States will, of course, be one of neutrality and a strict observance of treaties. The war can have | is falling little direct effect on us as our interests are so small in that part of the world. But it is of profound importance to Europe, and I fear it may be but the first step toward a conflict involving all Europe. It is almost certain to result unless a quick and decisive victory is achieved by one side or the other. When that crash comes, if it is to be the result, it is difficult to say how the great powers of Europe, each having vital interests, will be ranged. Russia has

apparently been coercing Greece, but there are latent reasons to indicate that eventually she might aid. The spectacle which been the greatest shock to the world thus far has been that of the European powers bombarding Crete. Mr. Davis was asked if Greece had the material resources to carry on an energetic "The strength of Greece is much greater than is apparent," said he, has 1,600,000 people and this would probably yield a fighting force of about 100,000 men. But the Greek population is very extensive outside of Greece, and it is made up of ; devoted, loyal and enthusiastic people. It extends all through Asia Minor and into Turkey. Then there are the Greek colonies in Europe, as well as the former Turkish have been very restless and threatening of drawn in, that gives real gravity to the Representative Hitt, chairman of the

house committee on foreign affairs during | are in imminent danger. the last Congress, and the undoubted chairman of the new committee, read the early dispatches from Constantinople and then the United States will be plain to maintain neutrality and see that our treaty obligaour people will be with Greece in this struggle. Compared with Turkey, she is weak in | will be tremendous. Work was commenced military resources. But the Greeks are beyond their border, and there is a large Greek population within Turkey. the country is well calculated to assist in a defensive warfare. Our people, sympathizing with the disparity of srength on the part of Greece can only hope that her cause will appeal to the strong powers of Europe and that France and Great Britain will come to her rescue. In the event of war one of the effects will be to increase the demand for our export products. Another effect, doubtless, will be to create a stringency in the European money markets with a tightening on American securities. Directly, however, the United States could not be affected if a declaration of

Refused to Bombard Cretans.

LONDON, April 18 .- A dispatch to the Observer from Athens says that four Russian officers who refused to bombard the Succeeded beyond all hopes in holding back insurgents on the Island of Crete, were has ever known, with perhaps the single Turkey, for a time, from plunging into war, tried at Sebastopol and acquitted. The exception of the great Morganza. An imwhile proving to Greece that Turkey is still Russian crews threatened mutiny if the bombardment was undertaken. and rushing forward like a cataract was

GREAT TORREST RUSHING THROUGH THE CREVASSE AT BIGGS.

And Spreading with Startling Rapidity Over the Low Lands Back of the Broken Levee,

IT IS NEARLY A MILE WIDE

AND THE WATER HAS A FALL OF ABOUT SIXTEEN FEET.

Planters and Others in the Endangered Region Fleeing to Vicksburg for Safety.

SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS

CAUSING MUCH UNEASINESS DESPITE CHEERFUL REPORTS.

All Steamers Notified to Go Slow to Prevent a Swell-Scenes at the Biggs Crevasse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17 .- The break in the levee at Biggs, four miles below Delta, La., which occurred at 10 o'clock last night, stream of water is passing through an opening nearly a mile wide. The roar of the water as it rushes through the crevasse can be heard for miles. The town of Delta is now inundated and the waters are spreading over the low lands and will soon cover many tine plantations in Madison parish, All of the convicts who were at work on the levee when it broke have been safely put on board a steamer, and so far no loss of life is reported in the vicinity of this latest break. The outflow of water at Biggs will do much to relieve the levees on the Mississippi side. It will also hasten the passage of the flood through the Mississippi delta, thus insuring a crop in that rich valley. There are many weak spots reported in the Louisiana levee and another break may occur at any time.

A dispatch from Vicksburg says: "All day long refugees have been fleeing to this city from the country flooded by the break in the Biggs levee, bringing their stock and and other property with them. The water was seventeen feet deep against the levee when it broke, and men who were on the spot say that it poured through in vast circular masses or whirlpools twenty feet high. A large part of Madison, Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia parishes will be overflowed by it and the resulting distress will be very great. The number of refugees in the city has been largely increased, and they are coming on every boat. The water flooded the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad in a few hours and trains west of this place are abandoned in consequence. The town of Delta is overflowed deeply and planters say that the water will back up to Milliken's bend, sixteen miles north. Three white persons, two men and a woman, passed twelve hours in the midst of the furious waters of the crevass from their beds and they had only time to seek safety in its boughs when the known their presence by shouts and pistol shots during the night and several attempts to rescue them were made, but it was not until 10 a. m. when an adventurous crew from the government steamer Etta Etheridge, Mate John Birdwell and Deckhands Frank Goodrich and Henry Hubbard, the two latter colored, put out in a yawl and rescued them. No further disasters have occurred and the crevasse is thought to have relieved the situation of its worst fea-The river is falling here. The levee engineers will now endeavor to save the re-

maining levees, a task which is very hope-Throughout the flooded Mississippi delta to-day the situation is more encouraging. through the Yazoo into the main channe north of Vicksburg. At Helena the river has fallen nearly five feet since April 4. In the northern part of that city, which has the water has fallen sufficiently to allow many people to move back into their houses. The water inside the southern part of the city is fast disappearing by means of gigantic pumps, which are kept running night and day. At Rosedale, Friar's Point, Greenville and other delta points the river

At Memphis a fall of one-tenth of a fool is recorded, the gauge registering 35.7 at 7. At Cairo, Paducah, Cincinnati and Louisville the river continues to fall. A large amount of supplies were forwarded from Memphis to-day. The steamer Harbin car-ried provisions and feed up the St. Francis river to supply the relief stations estab-lished there. Lieutenant Carnahan went on this trip to superintend the distribution of supplies. The steamer Rowena Lee left this afternoon with a cargo of supplies t relief stations between Mem phis and Ashport. There will be several new stations visited by the Rowens Lee on this trip.

A ROARING TORRENT.

Scenes at the Crevasse Described by a Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 17, midnight .-An official report says the crevasse at Biggs, four miles below Delta, La., Is roaring torrent is spreading over the low countries of Montenegro and Servia which lands of Madison parish with startling ralate. There are the resources in these va- pidity. This is unquestionably the most derious points for a very general and for-midable uprising in behalf of Greece, even beyond her border. It is this possible spread of the conflict, until all Europe is parishes will be inundated, while the fine farms of Franklin and Catahoula parishes

The fifth district levee board had concentrated nearly a thousand men along the commented briefly on the situation. "In line of levee adjacent to Biggs, this strip having been regarded as one of the weakest points in the entire system. The fertile tions are maintained. The sympathy of lands that will be inundated are in the highest state of cultivation and the loss on the Biggs levee about two weeks ago and the levee was broadened and strengthened by dirt thrown over the top and down Moreover, the mountainous character of the sides, front and rear, and the work base The Louisiana convicts were at work on the levee and had completed about half the work and perhaps a little more. Assistant State Engineer H. C. Brown was in charge of the work and last Sunday morning the levee came near breaking in the same place that it broke last night. The levee is from sixteen to eighteen feet high, and it will be impossible to stop the crevasse, as the land behind the levee is fully sixteen feet below the level of the water. Both ends of the Biggs levee are crumb ling off rapidly and Assistant Engineer H Bolivar Thompson is of opinion that it will continue until the gap shall have become fully a mile wide. A correspondent visited the crevasse this forenoon, when, although it was only twelve hours old, it gave promise of being the most formidable Loui mende river not less than 1,500 feet wide